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PURPURA CRISPATA AND SAXICOLA.

BY E. G. VANATTA.

In the following notes I follow Dr. W. H. Dall in using the generic term *Thais* in place of the familiar name *Purpura*.

THAIS PLICATA Mart.

The species usually called *Purpura crispata* from the west coast of America was first named *Buccinum plicatum* Martyn 1789. The figures in Martyn's Univ. Conchology, pl. 44, represent the *large foliated form*, one being brown with white shoulder, and the other all brown. *Buccinum lamellosum* Gmel. 1790, and *Buccinum compositum* (Chem.) Desh. 1843, were based on the same figures or copies of them. *Polyplex rugosus* Perry 1811, is also the brown form with white shoulder. *Buccinum crispatum* Dillw. 1817, and *Murex ferrugineus* Esch. 1829, are *entirely brown*. *Murex lactuca* Esch. 1829 (not Bolt.), is the *white form* of this species.

T. p. VAR. SEPTENTRIONALIS Rve., Conch. Icon. (*Purpura*) III, pl. 10, f. 50, is a name for the rather high spired forms without the longitudinal foliation.

THAIS LIMA Mart. 1789.

Buccinum lima Martyn, Univ. Conch., pl. 46, has many spiral costæ. It has the following synonyms: *Purpura conaliculata* Desh. 1839, *Purpura attenuata* Rve. 1846, *Purpura decemcostata* Midd. 1849, *Purpura analoga* Fbs. 1850 and *Purpura beringiana* Midd. 1851; the latter name is for specimens with the costæ more spaced.

THAIS EMARGINATA Desh. 1839.

Purpura emarginata Desh, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 360, has usually

been called *Purpura saxicola* Val. which is based on figure 4 of plate 8, Voyage of Venus, 1846, which seems to represent *Purpura freycinetii* Desh. 1839 (from Japan). The name *Purpura emarginata* Desh. 1839, is based on the *short spired rather rough surfaced* form of this species. *Purpura conradi* Nutt. (MSS.), Smiths. Misc. X, pl. 83, Tryon, Manual Conch. II, p. 175, seems to be this form, from specimens received from Mr. Nuttall. *Purpura fuscata* Forbes 1850, applies to the specimens with rather *high spire* and many *spiral costæ*, while *Purpura ostrina* Gld. 1852, is the small, *short spired, smooth* form.

Mr. J. G. Malone, of Portland, Oregon, having presented the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia with a set of these west coast shells, the preceding revision of the nomenclature was undertaken.

A NEW SPATHA.

BRYANT WALKER.

Spatha kamerunensis, n. sp. Pl. III, figs. 1 and 2.

Shell oblong-ovate, somewhat inflated, subsolid; beaks eroded, but apparently only slightly elevated, sculpture not observed, placed about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length from the anterior end: anterior end regularly rounded; basal and dorsal lines nearly parallel, slightly diverging posteriorly; basal line nearly straight, in some specimens slightly arcuate; dorsal line straight or slightly curved; dorsal slope oblique; posterior end somewhat prolonged and regularly rounded; posterior ridge rounded, exhibiting in some specimens, a subobsolete angle, terminating at the lower end of the dorsal slope; dorsal slope sculptured with fine, radiating ridges, curving upwards towards the hinge; surface of the disk subsulcate with strong lines of growth, cut by very fine, impressed, radiating lines, between which the epidermis is minutely and irregularly wrinkled or festooned; epidermis very dark brown, almost black towards the margins; hinge edentulous; beak cavity shallow, with a single, deep, dorsal cicatrix directly under the beak; at the posterior end of the ligament, there is a triangular notch in the dorsal border of the nacreous area; impressions of the adductor muscles large, well marked, irregularly oval; that of protractor pedis reniform, situated slightly behind and at the base of that of the anterior adductor; posterior adductor impression large,